

III. *Descriptions of new genera and species of Phytophagous Beetles belonging to the family Cryptocephalidæ, together with diagnoses and remarks on previously described genera.* By JOSEPH S. BALY, F.L.S., &c.

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Family CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

The tendency shown by some of our leading Entomologists to ignore small generic groups, and to regard them as mere sections of a larger and often unwieldy genus, is, I think, rather injurious than otherwise to the progress of Entomology. The time and labour necessarily consumed in wading through a long series of unnamed sub-sections (usually placed without any attempt at tabular arrangement), often deter students from working on those families in which these cumbrous genera exist.

The genus *Cryptocephalus* presents a striking case in point: containing upwards of 700 described species, held together by the slightest possible characters, it has been divided by Suffrian into numerous secondary groups, many of them so aberrant that it frequently becomes impossible to determine whether a species belongs to the genus or not.

Many of these groups having been previously characterized as distinct genera by Stål, Saunders, and other authors, I shall endeavour in the present paper to restore them to their original rank. In order to do this, it is necessary to divide Dr. Chapuis' sub-family *Cryptocephalites*, conjoined with a portion of his *Monachites* (viz., those genera in which the scutellum is well developed) into two primary groups, dependent on the form and emargination of the eyes.

In the first section, which includes *Cryptocephalus* proper, *Monachus*, and allied old world forms, the eyes are more or less elongate, frequently approximating or even contiguous in the ♂. They are broadly emarginate within, the canthus occupying to a great extent the inner border of the eye; its apex is very broadly rounded or

obtusely angled, and it rarely extends halfway across the transverse diameter of the eye; its sides are generally unequal, the lower edge being longer and more oblique than the upper one, the lower angle at the same time being either very broadly rounded or entirely obsolete; in addition, the antennæ (in the great majority of cases) are inserted at some little distance from the eye, a distinct space being left between the antennal cavity and its inner border.

In the second section the eye is shorter, more remote, more or less ovate, and more deeply and at the same time more narrowly notched. The canthus, which always extends halfway or even more across the eye, is either wedge-shaped or trigonate, its sides being nearly equal and its lower angle always distinct. The antennæ are always placed close to the lower angle of the canthus, the antennal cavity often encroaching on the surface of the notch itself.

This division includes *Ochrosopsis*, *Idiocephala*, *Cadmus*, and other allied Australian forms, a tabular arrangement of which I have placed below, giving afterwards diagnoses of those genera either re-established or characterized for the first time.

I. Scutellum subquadratum aut subtrigonatum.

1. Femora postica incrassata, ♂ *Lachnabothra*.

2. Femora postica non incrassata, ♂.

A. Thorax dorso valde gibbosus *Cyphodera*.

B. Thorax dorso bimamillatus *Brachycaulus*.

C. Thorax dorso convexus aut leviter gibbosus.

a. Thoracis margo lateralis denticulatus
aut crenulatus.

b. Scutellum quadratum aut sub-
quadratum, læve, dorso non cari-
natum *Cadmus*.

b¹. Scutellum subquadratum aut sub-
trigonatum, rugosum, dorso cari-
natum *Prionopleura*.

a¹. Thoracis margo lateralis integer, in-
terdum leviter sinnatus.

c. Antennæ fusiformes *Aporocera*.

c¹. Antennæ articulis intermediis
compressis et dilatatis, apice
filiformes *Chariderma*.

c¹¹. Antennæ ante medium filiformes.
d. Prosterni margo posticus an-
gulatus.

- e. Antennæ corpore æquilongæ
aut longiores ♂, paullo
breviores ♀ *Rhombosternus*.
- e^l. Antennæ corpore breviores
aut illo vix æquilongæ ♂,
multo breviores ♀ *Loxopleurus*.
- d^l. Prosterni margo posticus rotun-
datus, truncatus aut bilobatus.
- f. Corpus oblongum aut elonga-
tus, subcylindricum, clytro-
rum lateribus modice lobatis *Ochrosopsis*.
- f^l. Corpus oblongo-quadratum
aut subquadratum, clytro-
rum lateribus fortiter lobatis *Idiocephala*.
- d^{ll}. Prosterni margo posticus pro-
funde incisus.. .. *Schizosternus*.*
- II. Scutellum lineariforme, apice libero, valde exserto *Dianchichus*.†

Genus CYPHODERA.

Cadmus, pars, Germ., Suffr., Chapuis.

Corpus oblongum, convexum, supra glabrum, subtus pube adpressâ subsquamiformi vestitum. *Caput* breve, ad marginem oculorum in thoracem insertum; *oculis* ovatis, intus triangulatim emarginatis; *antennis* filiformibus, corporis dimidio brevioribus, ♀ ‡, ad apicem leviter incrassatis. *Thorax* convexus, dorso gibbere valido, apice longitudinaliter compresso, instructus; margine basali regulariter denticulato, utrinque sinuato, medio late truncato, lateribus sinuatis, non denticulatis. *Scutellum* cuneiforme, læve, basi vix emarginatum, apice truncatum. *Elytra* thoracis basi paullo latiora, parallela, apice obtuse truncata, pygidium non obtegentia, lateribus ante medium sat valde lobatis; dorso convexa, circa scutellum abrupte elevata, confuse punctata, tuberculis validis, oblongis, lævibus nonnullis instructa. *Pedes* breves, robusti. *Prosternum* longitudine fere æquilatum, lateribus medio constrictis; margine antico paullo producto, deorsum vix deflexo;

* This genus, recently described by Dr. Chapuis, is unknown to me; but, judging from the brief characters given, it appears, without doubt, to belong to the present group.

† *Dianchichus* has a strongly serrulated hinder margin to the thorax, and, therefore, must be removed from the division in which Dr. Chapuis has placed it to the present one.

‡ In the only specimen of the ♂ sex that I possess, the antennæ are unfortunately broken, but, judging from the length of the remaining joints, they are probably as long as, or even longer than, the body.

margine postico obtuse truncato, medio obsolete sinuato; disco plano, pone medium concavo.

Type, *Cyphodera Chlamydidiformis* (*Cadmus*), Germ.

Genus BRACHYCAULUS, Fairm.

Ann. Ent. Soc. Fran. 1843, p. 14, tab. i. & ii. fig. 7—9.

Onchosoma, Saunders; *Cadmus*, pars, Suffrian, Chapuis.

Corpus oblongo-ovatum aut subquadrato-ovatum, convexum, pube squamiformi vestitum, supra rarius glabrum. *Caput* thoraci insertum; *oculis* ovalibus, intus profunde angulatim emarginatis; *antennis* filiformibus, corporis dimidio vix longioribus ♂, illo brevioribus ♀. *Thorax* convexus, dorso bimamillosus, lateribus denticulatis. *Scutellum* trigonatum, apice late truncatum. *Elytra* thoracis basi æquilata aut paullo latiora, valde convexa, pygidium amplectentia; rugosa, tuberculis et vittis nonnullis instructa; lateribus ante medium vix lobatis. *Pedes* robusti, *tarsis* latis, *unguiculis* basi incrassatis. *Prosternum* late oblongum, aut oblongum, margine postico obtuso aut bilobato; disco plano, interdum antice elevato, et ibi longitudinaliter excavato.

The species of *Brachycaulus* may be divided into two sections, dependent on the form of the hinder margin of the prosternum.

The double tuberosity of the upper surface of the thorax, combined with the short robust form, and the short antennæ in both sexes, will at once separate the *Brachycaulus* from any other genus having toothed lateral margins to the thorax.

Cadmus rugosus, *foveicollis*, *dorsalis*, *Klugii* and *Ewingii*, Saunders, as also *colossus*, Chapuis, belong to the present generic group.

Genus CADMUS, Erichs.

Wied. Archiv. viii. 1842, i. p. 119.

Cadmus, pars, Suffr., Chap.; *Odontocerus*, Saunders.

Corpus anguste oblongum, subcylindricum, subtus pube adpressâ squamiformi vestitum. *Caput* thoraci insertum; *oculis* ovalibus, intus profunde angulatim emarginatis; *antennis* filiformibus, ad apicem vix incrassatis, corpore longioribus ♂; illo æquilongis aut paullo brevioribus ♀. *Thorax* convexus, dorso non gibbosus, rugoso-punctatus,

lateribus denticulatis aut crenulatis. *Scutellum* quadratum aut subquadratum, latitudine plerumque paullo longior, basi bilobatum, disco lævi, non carinato. *Elytra* thoracis basi fere æquilata, circa scutellum abrupte elevata, glabra, confuse punctata; lateribus ante medium leviter aut modice lobatis, limbo inflexo pone medium attenuato, ante apicem desinente. *Pedes* robusti; *unguiculis* basi incrassatis.

Prosternum subquadrato-oblongum, postice ampliatum, margine postico obtuso aut obtuse rotundato; margine antico plerumque paullo deflexo.

Cadmus differs from *Prionopleura* in the glabrous upper surface of the body, in the smooth, non-carinate scutellum, in the much narrower, inflexed limb of the elytra, and in the rather more robust antennæ of the *male*; both genera agree in having the base of the pygidium covered to a greater or lesser extent by the apices of the elytra.

Cadmus australis, Boisd.; *litigiosus*, Boh.; *vibrans*, Suffr.; *excrementarius*, Suffr.; and *trispilus*, Chapuis, belong to this genus.

Genus PRIONOPLEURA, Saunders.

Trans. Ent. Soc. 1846, p. 197.

Corpus anguste oblongum aut elongatum, parallelum, subcylindricum, pube subsquamiformi vestitum. *Caput* in thoracem insertum, perpendiculare; *oculis* ovalibus, intus profunde, angulatim emarginatis; *antennis* filiformibus, interdum ad apicem leviter compressis et incrassatis, corpus plerumque longitudine superantibus ♂, corpore paullo brevioribus ♀. *Thorax* convexus, rugoso-punctatus, lateribus denticulatis. *Scutellum* basi emarginatum, subquadratum aut breviter trigonatum, apice late truncatum, dorso rugoso, carinato. *Elytra* rugoso-punctata, thoracis basi æquilata, oblonga, pygidium plus minusve obtegentia, lateribus basi modice lobatis, limbo inflexo ad apicem distincto. *Pedes* robusti; *unguiculis* basi incrassatis. *Prosternum* late oblongum aut oblongum, margine antico deflexo, margine postico obtuso aut obtuse rotundato.

C. crucicollis, Boisd.; *rugicollis*, Gray; *cognatus*, *bifasciatus*, *flavicinctus* and *histrionicus*, Suffr., together with *purpurascens*, Chapuis, form this generic group. I also possess several undescribed species in my collection.

Genus APOROCERA, Saunders.

Proc. Ent. Soc. 1843, p. 54.

Corpus elongatum, parallelum, subcylindricum. *Caput* thoraci insertum; *oculis* magnis, paullo prominulis, ovalibus, intus profunde angulatum emarginatis; *antennis* robustis, fusiformibus, articulis primo ovato, secundo brevi, his glabris, nitidis; cæteris incrassatis, dense hirsutis. *Thorax* convexus, dorso leviter gibbosus; lateribus integris, late marginatis, margine postico utrinque obliquo, lobo basali truncato. *Scutellum* trigonatum, apice truncatum. *Elytra* thorace æquilata, lateribus ante medium valde lobatis; dorso circa scutellum abrupte elevata, striatim punctata. *Pedes* robusti, mediocres; *unguiculis* basi incrassatis. *Prosternum* planum, margine antico deflexo; margine postico truncato.

Type, *Aporocera apicalis*, Saunders.

The specimen of *A. apicalis*, from which I have drawn up the above characters, is a ♀; Mr. Saunders' type specimen, now in the Hopeian cabinet, has been kindly examined for me by Professor Westwood, who finds that it also belongs to the same sex. The types of *A. bicolor* and *chalybea*, both described from Mr. Hope's collection, are now unfortunately missing; but judging from the figure and descriptions given by Saunders, they are very nearly allied to *A. apicalis*, and belong, without doubt, to the same generic group. The fourth species, *A. Catoxantha*, Saunders, is an *Idiocephala*.

Genus CHARIDERMA.

Corpus oblongo-elongatum, subcylindricum. *Caput* thoraci insertum; *oculis* ovalibus, intus profunde angulatum emarginatis; *antennis* ad oculos proxime insertis, corpore æquilongis, articulis 3tio ad 6tum compressis et dilatatis, 7to compresso, minus dilatato, quatuor ultimis cylindricis, non dilatatis. *Thorax* convexus, lateribus integris, ante apicem sinuatis. *Scutellum* trigonatum, apice elevato, truncato, basi bilobatum. *Elytra* thoracis basi paullo latiora, parallela, lateribus ante medium modice lobatis; supra convexa, circa scutellum modice elevata, punctato-striata. *Pedes* modice elongati, *unguiculis* basi incrassatis. *Prosternum* transverso-quadratum, postice

paullo ampliatus, margine antico paullo producto, oblique deflexo, margine postico bilobato.

The type of this new genus is a ♀, the ♂ being unknown to me, but the dilatation of the intermediate joints of the antennæ (so unusual in the female sex) justifies, in my opinion, its separation from *Idiocephala*, and its erection into a distinct generic form.

Chariderma pulchella.

Oblongo-elongata, læte fulva, nitida, antennis (annulo albido ante apicem excepto), pectore lateribus et postice, abdomine, tibiis tarsisque nigris; thorace convexo, utrinque oblique sulcato et pone sulcum leviter elevato, fere impunctato, vittâ mediali et utrinque maculâ rotundatâ prope marginem positâ nigris; scutello basi nigro-marginato; clytris punctato-striatis, utrisque maculâ oblongâ, supra callum humerale positâ, nigrâ, instructis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Western Australia.

Face excavated between the eyes; vertex finely rugose-punctate; clypeus trigonate; antennæ equal to the body in length, black, the eighth and the ninth joints (the apex of the latter excepted) yellowish-white; the basal one incrassate, subclavate, the second short, the third to the sixth joints compressed and dilated; the third elongate, gradually increasing in width on either side nearly to the apex; the fourth and fifth equal in length, narrowed at the base, each shorter than the third, the sixth still shorter, less broadly dilated; the seventh two-thirds the length of the preceding joint, only moderately thickened and compressed; four following joints cylindrical, nearly equal in length, each shorter than the seventh. Thorax twice as broad at the base as long; sides slightly diverging at the extreme base, thence obliquely converging to the apex, lateral margin entire, sinuate before the middle; upper surface transversely convex, obliquely impressed on either side behind the middle, the space behind the sulcate portion thickened. Scutellum wedge-shaped, its apex truncate, its base bilobate and overlapping the basal lobe of the thorax; the basal border narrowly edged with black. Elytra slightly broader than the thorax, punctate-striate, the interspaces smooth, impunctate.

Genus OCHROSOPSIS, Saunders.

Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1842, p. 56.

Chloroplisma, *Dicenopsis*, *Idiocephala*, pars, Saunders ;*Cryptocephalus*, pars, Suffrian.

Corpus oblongum, anguste oblongum aut elongatum, subcylindricum. *Caput* thoraci insertum, perpendiculare ; *oculis* ovalibus, intus profunde angulatim emarginatis ; *antennis* filiformibus, articulis exterioribus sæpe leviter compressis et dilatatis, rarius abrupte incrassatis ♂. *Thorax* convexus, lateribus integris. *Scutellum* subquadratum aut subtrigonatum, apice late truncato. *Elytra* thoracis basi fere æquilata, circa scutellum abrupte incrassata, lateribus ante medium modice lobatis. *Pedes* mediocres, *unguiculis* basi incrassatis. *Prosternum* elongatum, oblongum aut subquadratum, margine antico plerumque deflexo ; margine postico bilobato aut sinuato, interdum obtuse truncato aut rotundato.

This genus includes many of the species described by Saunders under *Idiocephala*, also (at any rate for the present) his genus *Mitocera*. *Mitocera viridipennis*, Saunders, recently redescribed by Dr. Chapuis under the name of *Crypt. perlongus*, differs from the majority of the species chiefly in the slender antennæ, longer than the body in either sex, in the elongate prosternum, rounded at its hinder apex, and combined with these in its narrow elongate body.

Ochrosopsis crudita.

Elongata, subcylindrica, læte rufo-fulva, nitida, vertice, antennis, scutello, tibiis apice tarsisque nigris ; thorace utrinque pone medium oblique impresso, rude punctato ; elytris metallico-viridibus, profunde substriatim punctatis, utrisque vittâ obliquâ, prope medium positâ et ad suturam confluentâ, conjunctis literam V simulantibus, rufo-fulvâ ornatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

Head rugose-punctate, excavated between the eyes ; vertex, canthi and antennæ black ; these latter with the third joint slender, elongate, the fourth two-thirds the length of the third, the fifth nearly equal to the third, slightly thickened, sixth and seventh compressed and dilated (the others are broken off). Thorax twice as broad

at the base as long, sides nearly straight, and parallel from the base nearly to the middle, thence obliquely converging to the apex; above convex, coarsely but not closely punctured, obliquely excavated on either side behind the middle, the puncturing finer on the centre of the disk. Scutellum subquadrate, its basal margin bilobate. Elytra not broader than the base of the thorax; sides parallel, moderately lobed before the middle; upper surface coarsely and deeply punctured; interspaces thickened, transversely elevata-reticulate; near the apex, close to the suture, are several short, raised vittæ. Prosternum rather longer than broad, its apical border produced, deflexed, thickened on either side, and separated from the anterior episternum by a deep notch; hinder margin obtusely bilobed.

Genus IDIOCEPHALA, Saunders.

Trans. Ent. Soc. 1845, p. 142, pars; *Aporocera*, pars.

Corpus anguste subquadrato-oblongum, valde convexum. *Caput* in thoracem insertum; *oculis* ovalibus, intus triangulariter emarginatis; *antennis* corpore longioribus ♂, articulis 5to ad 11um sæpe compressis et modice incrassatis; *antennis* corpore brevioribus ♀, articulis sex ultimis plus minusve compressis et dilatatis. *Thorax* convexus, dorso subgibbosus, lateribus marginatis, margine postico utrinque sinuato, lobo basali truncato. *Scutellum* trigonatum. *Elytra* basi thoracis æquilata, pone medium sæpe constricta, lobis epipleuralibus valde productis. *Pedes* graciles, modice elongati, simplices; *unguiculis* basi incrassatis. *Prosternum* planum aut leviter concavum, margine antico deflexo, margine postico obtuse truncato, interdum leviter sinuato.

This genus is formed on a group of species peculiar to Australia, of which *S. speciosa*, Boisduval, and *catoxantha*, Saunders, may be considered as types; the latter species, as before stated, was placed by Mr. Saunders (although with doubt) in *Aporocera*. *C. chrysomelinus*, *condensatus*, *fraternalis*, *gracilis* and *eumolpus*, insects recently described by Dr. Chapuis, also belong to the same generic group. *Idiocephala flaviventris* and *rugosa*, Saunders, also enter into it. The peculiar constriction of the hinder half of the elytra, exposing in many species the sides of the upper surface of the abdomen, together with the strongly produced epipleural lobes, at once distinguish *Idiocephala* from *Ochrosopsis*.

Genus MYLASSA, Stål.

Ofvers. Vet. Ak. Förh. 1857, p. 60; *Cryptocephalus*,
pars, Suffr.

Corpus oblongum aut elongato-oblongum, parallelum, convexum, pube tenui vestitum. *Caput* thoraci insertum; *oculis* ovatis, intus vix sinuatis; *antennis* filiformibus, articulis quatuor ultimis ♂ interdum dilatatis. *Thorax* convexus, margine postico non serrulato, medio in lobum validum, apice crassum, liberum, scutelli basin obtegente, retrorsum producto. *Scutellum* subcordatum aut trigonatum, apice acutum. *Elytra* thoraci æquilata, punctato-striata, lobis epipleuralibus modice productis. *Pedes* robusti, antici ♂ modice elongati; *femoribus* (præsertim *maris*) incrassatis; *tibiis* anticis *maris* sæpe apice incurvatis et incrassatis; *unguiculis* basi incrassatis. *Prosternum* plerumque concavum, margine antico plerumque leviter deflexo, margine postico obtuso aut obtuse angulato, medio rarius obsolete sinuato; lateribus *maris* sæpe spinâ acutâ armatis.

This remarkable form, characterized by Dr. Stål in the year 1857, was subsequently merged by Suffrian into *Cryptocephalus*. The absence of teeth on the hinder margin of the thorax (a character made use of by Dr. Chapuis to divide the family into sections) requires its removal from the position which Suffrian has assigned to it, and, taken in conjunction with the raised thickened apex of the basal thoracic lobe, the nearly entire eyes, and the pubescence of the upper surface of the body, fully justifies its re-establishment as a genus.

Genus STEGNOCEPHALA.

Corpus breviter oblongum, postice paullo attenuatum, valde convexum. *Caput* in thoracem insertum; *oculis* magnis, elongatis, apice plus minusve approximantibus, intus late emarginatis; *antennis* dimidio corporis fere æqualibus, interdum paullo brevioribus, articulis ultimis septem, aut rarius articulis ultimis sex paullo compressis et dilatatis. *Thorax* transversus, convexus, apice subcylindricus, margine basali utrinque sinuato, angulis posticis retrorsum productis, acutis; lobo basali brevi, vix producto, late truncato, bis-emarginato. *Scutellum* trigonatum. *Elytra* basi thoracis æquilata, postice paullo attenuata; dorso convexa, circa scutellum elevata, punctato-striata;

limbo inflexo ante medium dilatato, lobum distinctum formante. *Pedes* breves, robusti; *coxis* posticis distantibus; *unguiculis* basi incrassatis. *Prosternum* transversum, antice transversim convexum, margine antico antrorsum producto, interdum oblique deflexo; margine postico leviter concavo-emarginato, angulis posticis paullo productis, acutis; *mesosternum* breve, prosterno æquilatum, margine postico bisinuato.

I have established the above generic group for the reception of *C. hemixanthus* and other species of similar habit included by Dr. Suffrian in *Cryptocephalus*, and placed by him, in his Monograph of the South American species, in the third section of that genus. *Stegnocephala* presents a remarkable similarity to *Monachus*, from which genus it is separated by the produced anterior border of the prosternum, as well as by the larger size, larger eyes, often contiguous at the apices in the ♂, and by the longer antennæ; from *Cryptocephalus* it is distinguished by the broad, very convex, *Monachus*-like form, the widely separated hinder coxæ and the strongly lobed* sides of the elytra; also by the short, very transverse mesosternum, the apex of which is bisinuate; the antennæ are shorter, their six or seven outer joints being usually thickened, and forming a slender club. *Cryptocephalus turgidus*, Suffrian, does not belong to the present genus.

Genus NYETRA.

Corpus oblongum, subcylindricum, pube adpressâ dense vestitum. *Caput* thoraci insertum, perpendiculare; *oculis* parvis, remotis, subrotundatis, integris; *mandibulis* ♂ elongatis, basi intus lobatis, apice curvatis; *mandibulis* ♀ non elongatis; *clypeo* ♂ antice in lobum oblongum producto; *clypeo* ♀ antice emarginato, non producto; *antennis* corporis dimidio multo brevioribus, gracilibus; articulis primo elongato, paullo incrassato, secundo brevi, tertio ad sextum gracilibus, fere filiformibus, quinque ultimis leviter incrassatis. *Thorax* elytris æquilatus, basi utrinque bisinuatus, lobo basali producto, apice emarginato. *Scutellum*

* The lateral lobes on the anterior half of the elytra are formed in the present genus by the dilatation of the inflexed limb; in *Idiocephala*, *Aporocera*, &c., they are formed principally by an extension of the upper surface of the elytra.

parvum, apice non elevato. *Elytra* striatim punctata. *Pedes* robusti, breves; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* planum, latitudine fere duplo longior ♂; latitudini æquilongum ♀; apice postico in utroque sexu concavo-emarginato, angulis posticis acutis.

This singular genus, remarkable for the prolongation of the parts of the mouth and of the lower portion of the face in the ♂, recalls to mind the males of some species of *Clythridæ*. *Nyetra* may be known from *Scaphodius* by the concave hinder margin of the prosternum; from *Elaphodes*, by the more rotundate, entire eyes.

Nyetra forcipata.

Breviter oblonga, subcylindrica, picea, sat dense griseo-sericea, antennis extrorsum nigris; thorace crebre punctato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis crebre punctatis.

Mas.—*Clypeo* antrorsum in lobum oblongum producto; *mandibulis* elongatis, forcipatis, basi intus lobatis.

Fæm.—*Clypeo* antrorsum non producto; *mandibulis* non elongatis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia.

Head rather coarsely punctured; eyes rotundate, entire; antennæ slender, equal to half the length of the body in the ♂, rather shorter in the ♀; basal joint elongate, slightly thickened, extending to the outer margin of the eye in the ♂, shorter in the ♀; second ovate, following three subfiliform, each about one-half longer than the second, six outer joints slightly thickened and compressed. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long at the base; sides entire, obtusely rounded in the ♂, rounded and converging from base to apex in the ♀; hinder margin bisinuate on either side, basal lobe produced, angulate, its apex broadly notched to receive the base of the scutellum; above convex, rather strongly and closely punctured. Scutellum small, ovate. *Elytra* not broader than the thorax, slightly attenuated towards the apex, the latter partially covering the pygidium, the sides before the middle only moderately lobed; above convex, punctate-striate, and the interspaces closely punctured; callus scarcely thickened. Anterior pair of legs in the male slightly more elongate and more robust than the other pairs.

Genus PRASONOTUS, Suffrian.

Prasonotus ruficaudis.

Late oblongus, parallelus, subcylindricus, nitidus, subtus niger, abdominis apice pedibusque rufis; supra obscure metallico-cyaneus, viridi-micans, antennis rufo-fulvis, apice nigris.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Head subopaque, vertex rather closely impressed with distinct, oblong punctures; in the middle is a longitudinal depression. Clypeus coarsely punctured; labrum pale fulvous; jaws black, three outer joints of antennæ also black. Thorax twice as broad as long at the base; sides rather broadly margined, rounded and converging from base to apex, sinuate behind the middle, the hinder angles very acute; upper surface finely but not closely punctured, the interspaces smooth. Elytra regularly punctate-striate; interspaces remotely impressed with fine punctures.

Prasonotus morbillosus.

Oblongus, parallelus, subcylindricus, niger, nitidus, cæruleo vix micans; capite thoraceque subnitidis, sordide rufis, hoc crebre punctato; antennis extrorsum piceis; elytris metallico-cæruleis, viridi-micantibus, rude punctatis, punctis in medio confuse dispositis et interspatiis rugoso-elevatis; punctis prope suturam et ad latera striatim dispositis, interspatiis subcostatis.

Var. A. Capite thoraceque nigris.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—New South Wales; Western Australia.

Head closely punctured, impressed on the vertex and front with a shallow, longitudinal groove, the surface on either side being slightly thickened; anterior border of clypeus slightly sinuate; labrum fulvous; eyes and jaws black. Thorax with its sides rounded and converging from base to apex, narrowly margined; upper surface convex, closely and coarsely punctured, with the exception of the space in front of the basal lobe, which is smooth and nearly impunctate; interspaces, except on the basal lobe, thickened and forming irregular, longitudinal strigæ; hinder margin of thorax narrowly edged with black. Elytra not broader than the thorax, rather strongly lobed at the base; strongly punctured, the puncturing arranged

in regular striæ near the suture, near the outer margin, and at the apex; on the anterior two-thirds of the middle disk they are arranged irregularly, their interspaces being elevate-rugose; those between the striæ being subcostate.

The broader form, together with the coarser punctuation of the whole surface, and also the irregular arrangement of the punctures on the middle disk of the elytra, will at once separate this species from *P. submetallescens*.

Genus DIORYCTUS, Suffrian.

Dioryctus Mouhoti.

Subrotundatus, valde convexus, castaneus, nitidus, subtus (pectore excepto) fulvo-piceus, antennis extrorsum piceis; thorace lævi; elytris punctato-striatis, interspatiis lævibus.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Mountains of Laos, Siam.

Lower portion of face finely and closely punctured, vertex smooth, impunctate; seven outer joints of antennæ piceous, the four lower ones fulvous; labrum pale fulvous; jaws black. Thorax smooth and shining, faintly impressed with remote punctures, visible only under a deep lens. Elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interspaces smooth, impunctate.

Nearly allied to *D. grandis*, but it is more rotundate and only one-third the size. *D. Lewisii*, described by me in my paper on Japanese *Phytophaga*, belongs to Dr. Chapuis' genus *Atropidius*.